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St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal,

JULY, 1903.

"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

Abraham Cowley, M.D.Oxon.

*A Lecture before the Abernethian Society, on July 2nd,
1903, by SAMUEL GEE, M.D.*

ABRAMHAM COWLEY was born in the city of London in the year one thousand six hundred and eighteen (Sprat). The precise place and date of his birth are unknown. His father, Thomas Cowley or Cooley, made his will "on the four and twentieth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and eighteen, and in the sixteenth year of the reign of our

Sovereign Lord King James" the First. In this will Thomas Cowley is described as being a "citizen and stationer of London, and of the parish of St. Michael at Querne." The will was proved only eighteen days after it was made, namely, on the eleventh day of August, in the same year, by Thomasine Cowley, widow of the deceased Thomas Cowley.

The church of St. Michael at Quern, which was burnt in the Fire of London and was not rebuilt, can be easily identified on Ralph Aggus's map, by the help of Stow's survey. Stow says, "But now to turn again to the Black Friars, through Bowyer Row, Ave Mary Lane, and Pater-noster Row, to the church of St. Michael ad Bladum, or at the Corne (corruptly, at the Querne), so called because in place thereof was sometime a corn-market, stretching up west to the Shambles. At the east end of this church stood a cross, called the Old Cross in West Cheap, which was taken down in the year 1390. West from the said church, some distance, is another passage out of Pater-noster Row, and is called (of such a sign) Panyer Alley, which cometh out into the north, over against Saint Martin's Lane." So it would seem that the church of St. Michael at Quern stood at the west end of Cheapside, near to the spot where the Peel statue now stands.

Abraham Cowley's birth happened after his father's death. There is no proof that he was born in his father's parish (for the early registers are lost); but if he was we may perhaps go on to suppose that his father was a book-seller in Paternoster Row. Anyhow, Abraham Cowley was born in the heroic age of English history. Shakespeare had been dead two years; Francis Bacon had just been made Lord Chancellor and Baron Verulam; Hobbes was thirty years old; Harvey was Physician to our Hospital, and had just been appointed Physician Extraordinary to the King; John Pym was thirty-four years old, and a Member of Parliament; Hampden was ten years younger; Robert Blake was twenty years old; Cromwell was nineteen; and Milton was a boy of ten, living in Bread Street, and studying at St. Paul's School.

The first glimpse which we get of Cowley is given us by himself. "I remember," he says, "when I began to read and to take some pleasure in it, there was wont to lie in my mother's parlour (I know not by what accident, for she herself never in her life read any book but of devotion), but there was wont to lie Spenser's works. This I happened to fall upon, and was infinitely delighted with the stories of the knights and giants and monsters and brave houses which I found everywhere there; and by degrees, with the tinkling of the rhyme and dance of the numbers, so I think I had read him all over before I was twelve years old, and was thus made a poet" irremediably. Happy he, with such a mother and in such a home, with its peace and innocence, and "pure religion breathing household laws."

Cowley's mother was left a widow with seven children, yet she managed to obtain a learned education for her youngest son. She procured his admission into Westminster School, where his character rapidly unfolded itself. He tells us, "As far as my memory can return back into my past life, before I knew or was capable of guessing what the world or glories or business of it were, the natural affections of my soul gave me a secret bent of aversion from them, as some plants are said to turn away from others by an antipathy imperceptible to themselves and inscrutable to man's understanding. Even when I was a very young boy at school, instead of running about on holidays and playing with my fellows, I was wont to steal from them and walk into the fields, either alone with a book, or with some one companion, if I could find any of the same temper. I was then, too, so much an enemy to all constraint, that my masters could never prevail on me, by any persuasions or encouragements, to learn without book the common rules of grammar, in which they dispensed with me alone, because they found I made a shift to do the usual exercise out of my own reading and observation." In short, he was born to be a scholar. Men may be roughly divided into two classes, *togati et militares*, gownsmen and swordsmen, thinkers and fighters, scholars and men of business. A scholar loves knowledge for its own sake, he pursues truth and the fair form of intellectual beauty simply because he cannot help doing so; this is his goal in life, he has no other. We will not stay to characterise the business man; we will only observe that a man's worth is to be estimated by the value of the objects which he desires and seeks after. As he loves, so he lives.

"With these affections of mind," Cowley goes on to say, "and my heart wholly set upon letters, I went to the University" of Cambridge, and was made a scholar of Trinity College. He was elected a minor Fellow of the same college in the twenty-second year of his age, and a major Fellow in the twenty-fourth. But the Civil war broke out, and proved a turning-point in his career. When a Parliamentary visitation of the University was made at the end of the year 1643, he refused to take the Covenant, and

was ejected from Cambridge, "torn from thence," as he says, "by that violent public storm which would suffer nothing to stand where it did, but rooted up every plant, even from the princely cedar to me the hyssop." A great misfortune for Cowley; he lost his Fellowship, and had little else to live upon. So he withdrew to Oxford, the headquarters of the King's party, and there he "grew familiar with the chief men of the court and the gown, whom the fortune of the war had drawn together. And, particularly, he came into the service of my Lord St. Albans" (Sprat). Now this Lord St. Albans was not the great Viscount St. Alban (better known as Francis Bacon, who had been dead for some years), but a very different man, of bad character, Henry Jermyn, who gave his name to Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.

In the suite of Jermyn Cowley attended Queen Henrietta when she retired into France. He little thought that twelve years of exile were before him; we have it from his own mouth that when the refugees first abode in France, they expected every post would bring them news of their being recalled (Dr. Walter Pope). "Upon this wandering condition of the most vigorous part of his life he was wont to reflect, as the cause of the long interruption of his studies. He was absent from his native country above twelve years, which were wholly spent either in bearing a share in the distresses of the Royal Family, or in labouring in their affairs. To this purpose he performed several dangerous journeys into Jersey, Scotland, Flanders, Holland, or wherever else the King's troubles required his attendance. But the chief testimony of his fidelity was the laborious service he underwent in maintaining the constant correspondence between King Charles the First and the Queen, his wife. In that weighty trust he behaved himself with indefatigable integrity and unsuspected secrecy. For he ciphered and deciphered with his own hand the greatest part of all the letters that passed between their Majesties, and managed a vast intelligence in many other parts, which for some years together took up all his days, and two or three nights every week" (Sprat). This was harnessing a race-horse to a cart; think of the nimble-minded poet occupied in doleful drudgery of this kind, ciphering and deciphering! But such is the irony of life. He was buying experience at a heavy price; far better had he adopted the profession which he always affected. He would have been independent, even if poor; he might have pursued his studies in peace, heedless of the hurly-burly of politics and war; perhaps he might have lived the calm and quiet life which he loved so much.

As Cowley's final judgment upon this period of his career, "I saw plainly," he says, "all the paint of that kind of life the nearer I came to it; and that beauty which I did not fall in love with, when, for aught I knew, it was real, was not likely to bewitch or entice me when I saw that it was adulterate. I met with several great persons

whom I liked very well, but could not perceive that any part of their greatness was to be liked or desired. Though I was in a crowd of as good company as could be found anywhere, though I was in business of great and honourable trust, though I ate at the best table, and enjoyed the best conveniences for present subsistence that ought to be desired by a man of my condition, in banishment and public distresses," yet he was unhappy; in fact, he was a needy dependant.

Cromwell's victories in Ireland and Scotland, the battle of Worcester, and Blake's victories at sea, put an end to Cowley's servitude, and to his expectations. His occupation was gone. He was nearly forty years old, and still a poor man. His noble patrons had fed him upon the chameleon's dish; he had been promise-crammed. In order to find some way of earning his living, I suppose, he returned to London, but was soon arrested for a notorious royalist and a suspected spy; he was made a close prisoner, was repeatedly examined, committed to a severe restraint, and scarcely at last obtained his liberty upon the hard terms of a thousand pounds bail. He fortunately found a true friend in Dr. Charles Scarborough, who is best remembered as having been a disciple and friend of William Harvey.

Scarborough took upon himself the surety of the thousand pounds bail. And thus probably were Cowley's thoughts turned towards the practice of physic. "To this purpose, after many anatomical dissections, he proceeded to the consideration of simples, and having furnished himself with books of that nature, he retired into a fruitful part of Kent, where every field and wood might show him the real figures of those plants of which he read. Thus he speedily mastered that part of the art of medicine" (Sprat), and poet-like, he wrote six books of Latin verses on plants. He was made Doctor of Physic at Oxford in December, 1657, and became acquainted with some of the learned men of the day, who were successfully promoting the natural sciences; but concerning this aspect of Cowley's career I shall speak hereafter.

The restoration of the monarchy now occurred to interrupt his schemes, whatever they were. At the same time one of his old delusions revived in full vigour. Both Charles the First and Charles the Second had promised him the Mastership of the Savoy, an ancient palace which stood on ground, part of which is doubtless well known to you, for it is the site of the Examination Hall of the Royal Colleges. In Cowley's time the Savoy had fallen into decay, and seems to have been a sort of hospital, something like the Charterhouse at present. The post of Master was much coveted, and Cowley had set his heart upon it. It was given to Henry Killigrew, a doctor of divinity. The sensitive and modest poet both mitigated and recorded his disappointment by writing some of his best verses in a poem called "The Complaint." "In a deep vision's

intellectual scene" the Muse of lyric poetry appears to him, and reflecting his own feelings, speaks the true language of his heart,* although when the Muse has ended Cowley thinks it prudent to extenuate her sarcasms. This was hardly the way to regain lost favour; afterwards, however, by the interest of Lord St. Albans and the Duke of Buckingham, he obtained a lease of some of the Queen's lands at Chertsey. A lease implies a landlord; I suppose that he had to pay rent, and that he sublet some of the land, and farmed the rest. About the same time his Fellowship at Trinity College was restored to him, and henceforth he was at least free from the fear of want.

Cowley's life at Chertsey is that which has endeared him to posterity. But at first he was still beset by delusions. "I never," he says, "had any other desire so strong and so like to covetousness as that one which I have had always, that I might be master at last of a small house and large garden, with very moderate conveniences joined to them, and there dedicate the remainder of my life only to the culture of them and study of nature." He looked forward to his future life at Chertsey with rapture. "I thought," says he, "when I went first to dwell in the country, that without doubt I should have met there with the simplicity of the old poetical golden age. I thought to have found no inhabitants there but such as the shepherds of Sir Phil. Sidney in *Arcadia* or of Monsieur D'Urfé upon the banks of *Lignon*, and began to consider with myself which way I might recommend no less to posterity the happiness and innocence of the men of Chertsey." "There were hills which garnished their proud heights with stately trees; humble valleys whose base estate seemed comforted with the refreshing of silver rivers; meadows enamelled with all sorts of eye-pleasing flowers; thickets which, being lined with most pleasant shade, were witnessed so too by the cheerful disposition of many well-tuned birds; each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating oratory craved the dam's comfort; here a shepherd's boy piping as though he should never be old; there a young shepherdess knitting and withal singing, and it seemed that her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice-music" (Sidney). This was the delightful vision which Cowley thought to find realised on the banks of Thames. But his notions of country life were no more than traditional fictions which experience was bound to dispel. "To confess the truth," says he, "I perceived quickly, by infallible demonstrations, that I was still in old England, and not in *Arcadia* or *La Forrest*; and that if I could not content myself with anything less than exact fidelity in human conversation, I had almost as good go back and

* "Go on, twice seven years more thy fortune try;
Twice seven years more, God in His bounty may
Give thee, to fling away
Into the court's deceitful lottery."

seek for it in the Court, or the Exchange, or Westminster Hall." A letter which he wrote soon after his arrival at Chertsey is more definite. "The first night that I came hither I caught so great a cold, with a defluxion of rheum, as made me keep my chamber ten days; and two after had such a bruise on my ribs with a fall that I am yet unable to move or turn myself in my bed. This is my personal fortune here to begin with. And besides, I can get no money from my tenants, and have my meadows eaten up every night by cattle put in by my neighbours." His neighbours, ah me! *

Cowley now settled down at Chertsey for life. His experience of city, Court, and country had taught him that men everywhere are much the same. He had learned that the universe is a perpetual whirl, and that rest is not vouchsafed unto the eye from seeing, nor unto the ear from hearing. We may believe that he had gained as much enlightenment as he could gain. But I feel that when we come to a man's last, and largest, and loftiest experiences of life we are entering into a holy place, where it behoves us not to talk, but to meditate in silence; and I will say no more than that Cowley would no doubt have joined in the confession of faith which Adam makes to the archangel in the last book of *Paradise Lost*. Gotama and Plato, Koheleth and Boethius, Montaigne and Shakespeare, all wise men, become quietists at last.

Nothing can be had for nothing, and for wisdom, Cowley, like all men, had to pay the price of repeated disappointment and sorrow. Together with wisdom he attained freedom; he had always been virtuous; and possessing wisdom, freedom, and virtue, what more could he desire? He now wrote his essays, which alone of all his numerous writings can be said to live. As a poet he is almost forgotten, for he wrote to display his wit and fancy, to surprise, to gain notoriety and fame. But great thoughts come more from the heart than from the wit, and his essays speak the "language of his heart," they are full of the wisdom of his mature experience "upon some of the gravest subjects that concern the contentment of a virtuous mind" (Sprat).

Hence the essays come home to the business and bosoms of all men, and have gained for Cowley a place beside Addison and Charles Lamb.

At Chertsey he died, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was not old, but he died not prematurely, for this life had nothing more to teach him.

Amid all the changes and distresses of his life Cowley never lost his love of learning; this is the aspect of his character which I shall now set before you. After he gave up his connection with the Court "he betook himself to the

contemplation of nature, as well furnished with sound judgment, and diligent observation, and good method to discover its mysteries, as with abilities to set it forth in all its ornaments. This labour about natural science was the perpetual and uninterrupted task of that obscure part of his life" (Sprat).

And first of his friendship with Thomas Hobbes. Cowley no doubt came to know Hobbes when they were both refugees in Paris. Hobbes returned to London in 1651, and Cowley in 1656. Soon after his return Cowley published a book of poetry containing an ode in celebration of Hobbes, whose most important works had been published in 1650 and 1651, when he was more than sixty years old. Hobbes is a thoroughly English thinker; he sets his feet firmly on the ground, and has no notion of trying to soar into the sublime ether of absolute being. His philosophy was the fruit of long and patient reflection; his thought fermented until it worked itself clear, which is more than can be said of many philosophers. His clear thinking leads to clear writing: his language is a perfect exponent of his thought. "In the prime qualities of precision and perspicuity, and also in economy and succinctness, in force and terseness" (Craik), Hobbes' is the perfection of a scientific style. His language is, in Macaulay's opinion, more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other metaphysical writer.

I suppose we all think that we can write good prose. Certainly we are always blest by the presence of a mob of gentlemen who write with ease; but easy writing is hard reading, and sound composition is laborious work. The chief difficulty lies in English syntax. When we ceased to attribute gender to inanimate things, and when we dropped nearly all our case endings, we increased the difficulties of our syntax enormously. It became especially hard to avoid the ambiguity and obscurity which arise from the indefiniteness of our pronouns. One of our rules is that a neuter pronoun relates to the next preceding neuter substantive; and a heavy task it is to obey this rule. The prose of many famous writers will not bear close scrutiny in this respect; their syntax is so loosely woven that nothing is easier than to pull their sentences to pieces. The best advice that I can give is to avoid pronouns as much as possible—a wise hint which I gained very many years ago from Cobbett's *English Grammar*; "When I see many 'its' in a page I tremble for the writer," says Cobbett.

Hobbes was a contemporary admirer of Harvey. In the dedicatory epistle to the book *De Corpore*, published in 1655, while Harvey was still living, Hobbes writes that "the science of man's body, the most profitable part of natural science, was first discovered with admirable sagacity by our countryman Dr. Harvey." And Hobbes goes on to say that "the science of human bodies hath been extraordinarily advanced by the wit and industry of physicians, the only true natural philosophers, especially of our

* "Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and small!
And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with gossip, scandal, and spite;
And Jack on his alehouse bench has as many lies as a Czar."

most learned men of the College of Physicians in London."

You will remember that I spoke of a friend of Harvey, Dr. Charles Scarborough, the physician, who set Cowley free from prison. Perhaps it was in gratitude for this good service that a panegyric ode was addressed by Cowley to Scarborough; but there seems not to have been anything very definite to praise in him. Cowley's ode loses itself in vague extravagant eulogy, and is a very unfavourable example of his Pindaric art.

It was probably through Scarborough that Cowley came to know the great Harvey himself. Cowley composed an ode to Harvey, but it is hardly worthy of the praiser or the praised.

By far the best evidence of the deep interest which Cowley took in natural science is found in a pamphlet which he published in 1661, containing "A Proposition for the Advancement of Learning," by A. Cowley. Cowley's is a beautiful scheme, wise and practical; yet we cannot be surprised that it came to nothing when we remember the fate of the college actually founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, many years before, in Bishopsgate Street. Gresham College, had it been fostered generously and in the spirit of its founder, or had it been only administered with simple honesty, might have grown into a flourishing university for the City of London. But in a hundred years this college had become "an object of contempt to the citizens. Petitions were sent into Parliament for leave to destroy the building; and though the Government in the reigns of William III and George I evinced their respect for the will of Sir Thomas Gresham by rejecting these petitions, yet the Legislature of 1767 passed an Act authorising the destruction of the building. For the poor sum of £500 per annum the trustees agreed to demolish the college and to part with all the land: but this was not all. Not only were the citizens of London thus deprived of their college, with the spacious lecture hall in which they had been accustomed to assemble, but another part of the Act compelled the trustees and guardians of this property to pay £1800 for the expense of pulling the college down. That is, they were constrained, by an especial law, to commit a gross and flagrant violation of their trust, and to employ those very funds which Gresham had vested for the maintenance of his college in demolishing it. Am I wrong in asserting that this transaction has had no parallel in any civilised country? Nor was any effort made by the citizens to oppose the disgraceful breach of trust. Thus was this venerable seat of learning and science, where Barrow, Briggs, Bull, and Wren had lectured, and where Newton, Locke, Petty, Boyle, Hooke, and Evelyn associated for the advancement of knowledge, razed to the ground" (Weld). Offices for business were built upon the land.

"Hear London's voice: Get money, money still;
And then let learning follow, if it will."

Our old English universities have proceeded upon a wrong principle, inherited from the age when they were founded. They have assumed that knowledge is a more or less complete dogmatic system, to be handed down from one generation to another. But knowledge, like all things else, is in perpetual change; it never is, but always is becoming. No sooner is our science taught than it is already obsolete and ready to perish. True universities teach by learning,—learning is the main thing; and they could not adopt an apter motto than that of Solon, *Γηράσκω δ' αἰεὶ πολλὰ διδασκόμενος*.

London has had a university in name for sixty years and more—a mere examining board. Efforts are now being made to develop it into a teaching university, but should these efforts be successful the result will fall far short of Cowley's idea. Cowley's intention was the same as that of Salomon's House in Bacon's *New Atlantis*: "The end of our foundation is the knowledge of causes and secret motions of things, and the enlarging of the bounds of human empire to the effecting of all things possible."

Cowley's main object was the advancement of learning by research. His professors were to be devoted to experiment, observation, discovery, and invention. The education of youth would have been a secondary purpose. His students would have learned more from what they saw than from what they heard, more from example than from precept; they would have taught themselves.

Cowley's college remained a poet's dream. Yet it had an unforeseen result, and promoted the foundation of the Royal Society. Sprat, the friend of Cowley and historian of that society, tells us that it had its beginning in the year 1660, when a number of learned men, who had been in the habit of meeting in Gresham College, began to imagine some greater thing. "While they were thus ordering their platform there came forth a treatise which very much hastened its contrivance, and that was a proposal by Master Cowley of erecting a philosophical college. Some of the particulars of his draft the Royal Society is now putting in practice" (Sprat). But the Royal Society is no more than a small part of what Cowley's college would have been. "However," says Sprat, "it was not the excellent author's fault that he thought better of the age than it did deserve; his purpose in it was like himself, full of honour and goodness." In the first official record of the society, dated November 20th, 1660, appeared a list of persons who were judged to be willing and fit to join in the design. In this list appear the names of many eminent physicians, Dr. Cowley being one of the number.

Cowley celebrated the society in a noble ode prefixed to Sprat's history. Much of the poem is a celebration of Francis Bacon, who at that time and long afterwards was deemed to have done more than any other man to promote natural philosophy. In the last—the nineteenth—century persons arose who, animated by the envy which is innate in

vulgar souls, denied Bacon's worth, and strove to belittle his greatness. But to Cowley, Bacon is the Moses who set men free from Egyptian thralldom, and idolatrous worship of traditional authority, that "scarecrow deity." The first book of the *Novum Organum* is a grand hymn prophetic of the time when men shall take possession of the golden lands of new philosophies, which, from the mountain top of his exalted wit, Bacon sees and points out to others, but which he himself is not allowed to enter and possess.

Cowley's relation to learned men did not cease even with his death, for the Fellowship which he vacated thereby was bestowed upon Isaac Newton.

Cowley's imaginary college has a useful lesson for us at this present time, when St. Bartholomew's seems to have arrived at what the old physicians would have called a "climacteric period." Greater changes are impending over the Hospital than it has undergone since it was rebuilt in the middle of the eighteenth century. If I, like Cowley, might indulge my fancy a little, and draw a picture of what I should wish the Hospital to be, I should begin by saying that its relation to London has completely changed during the last two centuries. Our Hospital has lost—irrecoverably lost—the distinguished position which it held in Cowley's day, when St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Bethlem were the only hospitals for the sick in London. Now ours is but one among a crowd of hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, asylums which have sprung up by scores, and the number of these more or less rival institutions will continue to increase.

But we have also been eminent as the greatest medical school. Herein lies our hope; could we make our medical school more efficient and worthy of its name, in the sense of Bacon and Cowley. The sick poor of London are amply provided for, but London does hardly anything to promote medical knowledge. St. Bartholomew's ought to include a noble school of pathology and medicine, not as an appendage to the hospital, but an equal to it. The hospital and school should go hand in hand, neither predominant, and each assisting the other.

Preliminary sciences should be taught elsewhere. We should devote ourselves wholly to the study of disease, its causes and cure. But the men who would give themselves up to these great and humane researches must possess the necessary means of living; and here we are brought face to face with the sordid but inevitable question of money. Can nothing be done to arouse in the bosoms of those who are rich some little love for learning? The only return that the man of business and wealth can make for the inestimable benefit which he derives from the labour of the scholar is to contribute towards the scholar's maintenance. Vast sums of money are given away, much of it is thrown away, wasted, in what is called charity; but charity, not guided by knowledge, profiteth nothing.

Do our hospital benefactors ever remember that they contribute nothing towards the support of scholars who are perpetually seeking and finding new means of alleviating or preventing the miseries which render hospitals necessary? He who endows a hospital shall have the praise he merits, but let us tell him that his bounty fades into insignificance when compared with the charity of men who enrich the whole world by their beneficent labours, men who have expelled fatal and loathsome diseases, men who do all this without fee or reward, save the gratitude of mankind and the testimony of a good conscience.

Distribution of Prizes.

Abstract of Address by the Treasurer, SIR TREVOR LAWRENCE, Bart., K.C.V.O.

SIR WILLIAM CHURCH presented the prizes won during the past year on Wednesday, July 15th. A large audience had gathered in the great hall for the ceremony, which was highly successful in every way. Sir Trevor Lawrence was in the chair, and opened the proceedings by a speech in which he laid stress upon the value, nay, the necessity of a thoroughly well-equipped Medical School in connection with a great general Hospital. This necessity embraces the important question of sound practical medical education, and the provision of adequate means of treating the multitude of patients who resort to the great urban Hospital. Without the skilled assistance of the younger qualified men, and the advanced students who form the backbone of a great Medical School, it would be difficult indeed, if not impossible to carry on the endless work of a great Hospital. It is necessary to urge this interconnection between Hospital and School, because it never seems to meet with adequate recognition at the hands of the general public, who believe that the teaching staff of such schools obtain large pecuniary advantages from them. He mentioned that the report of the Mansion House Committee, about to be finally settled, would deal with this matter.

With regard to the new buildings and rebuildings, the Governors will be most anxious to carry out the work with as little disturbance as possible, both to the regular work of the Hospital and to that of the Medical School.

He expressed a hope that the innumerable students of the School, scattered over and working in all parts of the Empire, will bear in mind that their *alma mater* is now, for the first time for 160 years, in real want of their help. The experience of building and rebuilding, of supplying the endless legitimate requirements called for by the marvellous progress of medical science in recent years, has shown, in the case of other hospitals, that the necessary changes and

new buildings can only be provided at a heavy expense. These matters have to be dealt with in the interests of the public, who naturally desire to see the sick poor treated in the best way.

The Governors of the Hospital attach great importance to the welfare of our Medical School, and would be much distressed were anything avoidable done to interfere with it.

THE WARDEN'S REPORT.

Mr. Treasurer, Sir William Church, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The prosperity of the Medical School during the past year has been fully maintained. The number of students who entered during the year was 129. In the previous year the number was 140.

The total number of students who have been working at the Hospital was 573.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that St. Bartholomew's Hospital still heads the list amongst the metropolitan schools in the most important section, namely, in the number of students who entered for the full course.

During the past year changes have taken place in the Hospital staff,—Sir William Church has been appointed Consulting Physician, and Mr. H. T. Butlin Consulting Surgeon.

By the retirement of Sir William Church from the active staff the Medical side of the Hospital has lost its long recognised chief. He was a member of the staff for thirty-five years, serving eight years as Assistant and twenty-seven years as full Physician. During this period he not only attained to great eminence, but gave up much of his valuable time to the management of the Medical School, and to the teaching of the students connected with it. His retirement is much regretted both by his colleagues and by the students, by all of whom he is regarded with the highest esteem and respect.

None the less do we regret that Mr. Butlin was obliged to retire from his active hospital work. After being House Surgeon to Mr. Paget, afterwards Sir James Paget, in the year 1868, he became Assistant Surgeon in 1881. Those who have been fortunate enough to work under him during the last twenty-one years, either in the wards or in the Department for the Diseases of the Throat and Nose, can appreciate why he is known as a great clinical teacher, and why he has become one of the first surgeons in London.

Amongst the new appointments we welcome Dr. Norman Moore as full Physician, Mr. Bruce Clarke as full Surgeon, Dr. A. E. Garrod as Assistant Physician, Mr. McAdam Eccles as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Orthopædic Department, Dr. Austen as Assistant Dental Surgeon, and Dr. Bainbridge as Casualty Physician.

We offer our sincere congratulations to Sir Lauder Brunton on his recovery from serious illness, and we hope that he will be able to resume his work before long.

It is with deep regret that we have to report the death of

Mr. H. G. Read, who for many years was Assistant Dental Surgeon to this Hospital.

In the different special departments, owing to the great increase of work, the following chief assistants have been appointed :

For diseases of the eye :—Mr. E. W. Brewerton.

For diseases of the throat :—Mr. Jobson Horne and Mr. W. D. Harmer.

For diseases of the ear :—Dr. C. E. West and Mr. L. A. Lawrence.

For diseases of the skin :—Dr. T. J. Horder and Dr. Hugh Thursfield.

For diseases of women :—Dr. H. Williamson.

For the orthopædic department :—Mr. G. E. Gask.

For the electrical department :—Dr. Hugh Walsham.

For the dental department :—Mr. F. Coleman.

Dr. James Calvert has resigned the offices of Warden of the College and Secretary of the Medical School. By his retirement from the posts, which he held for five years, Dr. Calvert has not severed his connection with the School, for he continues to hold the Lectureship on *Materia Medica*, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics.

Mr. Harmer has become Warden, and Mr. H. J. Waring Secretary of the School.

In the Medical School Mr. Walsham has resigned the Lectureship on Surgery, and Mr. Bruce Clarke the Lectureship on Anatomy.

Mr. Bruce Clarke has been appointed Lecturer on Surgery, Dr. Edkins Lecturer on Physiology, Dr. Garrod Demonstrator on Practical Medicine, Messrs. McAdam Eccles and Harmer Demonstrators of Operative Surgery.

In the department of Practical Anatomy, Mr. L. B. Rawling has been appointed the Senior Demonstrator, and Messrs. S. R. Scott and C. G. Watson Junior Demonstrators.

Mr. C. J. Thomas has become Junior Demonstrator of Physiology, and Mr. K. S. Wise Junior Demonstrator of Biology.

In order to facilitate and direct the studies of students working at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the following special tutors have been elected :

For University of London students :—Mr. H. J. Waring.

For University of Oxford students :—Dr. A. E. Garrod.

For University of Cambridge students :—Dr. H. J. Drysdale.

For students of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons :—Mr. W. D. Harmer.

Many distinctions have been conferred upon St. Bartholomew's men during the year. His Majesty the King has conferred the honour of K.C.V.O. upon our Treasurer, Sir Trevor Lawrence ; Sir William Church has been elected for the fifth successive year the President of the Royal College of Physicians ; Mr. H. T. Butlin has been re-elected, at the head of the poll, to the Council of the Royal College

of Surgeons; Major Ronald Ross has been awarded the Nobel Prize for his "Discoveries of the Connection between Malarial Fever and Mosquitoes." This prize is open to competitors from all countries, and is regarded as the highest distinction which it is possible to obtain in the scientific world. Dr. K. P. Orton has become Professor of Chemistry to the University College of North Wales, Bangor; Mr. McAdam Eccles has been one of the Hunterian Professors during the past year, and Mr. L. B. Rawling, in addition to being *proxime accessit* in the Jacksonian Prize Essay, is appointed one of the Hunterian Professors for the present year.

To this list of distinctions, which could easily be extended, I have great pleasure in adding the name of Mr. H. J. Hutchens, who has received the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in South Africa.

In examinations we have fully maintained our reputation.

At the University of London:—Five men have taken the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the Gold Medal was awarded to Dr. W. T. Rowe.

Twelve men have taken the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Mr. R. C. Elmslie obtained first-class honours in Obstetrics. Four men have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Surgery, and Mr. S. R. Scott was awarded first-class honours and the Gold Medal.

At the University of Cambridge:—Seven men have taken the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. E. Laming Evans obtained the Raymond-Horton-Smith Prize for the best thesis presented during the year.

Fourteen men have become Bachelors of Medicine, nineteen Bachelors of Surgery. Four have received the Diploma of Public Health.

At the University of Oxford:—Mr. E. H. Hunt has taken the degree of Master of Surgery; also Mr. F. E. Fremantle, who worked here for more than a year. Mr. S. G. Mostyn has become Bachelor of Medicine.

At the Royal College of Physicians:—Messrs. Edmund Cautley and Laurence Humphry have been elected Fellows, and Messrs. Hayes, Phillips, Willett, and Williamson Members.

At the Royal College of Surgeons:—Sixty-three men have completed the Final Examinations, fourteen have passed the Primary Fellowship, and thirteen have become Fellows.

Ten men have entered the Indian Medical Service, and at the last examination three of them headed the list.

Six men have passed into the Royal Army Medical Corps.

In the athletic world the Hospital has maintained its reputation, and in the past year the students have won the Inter-hospital Athletic Shield and the Inter-hospital Hockey Cup.

In conclusion, the medical officers and lecturers desire to thank the Treasurer and Governors of the Hospital for

the interest they take in the welfare of the School, an interest which is necessary to the School, and necessary also to the great Hospital to which it is attached.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Jeaffreson Exhibition:—A. L. Candler.

Preliminary Scientific Exhibition:—G. T. Burke and J. Hadwon.

Entrance Scholarship, Junior:—R. L. E. Downer and P. Hamill.

Entrance Scholarship, Senior:—(1) H. J. Gauvain; (2) C. W. Hutt and W. J. Cumberlodge.

Shuter Scholarship:—G. C. E. Simpson and J. D. Barris.

Junior Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, and Histology, 1902:—H. E. Quick and J. E. H. Roberts.

Junior Scholarship in Anatomy and Biology, 1903:—E. M. Woodman and C. T. Burke.

Treasurer's Prize in Anatomy:—H. Fawkes.

Lecturer's Extra Prize:—E. M. Woodman.

Certificates:—R. L. E. Downer, H. O. Williams, T. R. H. Turton, C. J. Armstrong-Dash, E. de Verteuil, I. G. Hodder-Williams, A. B. Fearnley.

Foster Prize in Anatomy:—C. A. Stidston.

Certificates:—R. Jamison, A. M. Jukes, J. M. Eckstein, J. E. H. Roberts.

Harvey Prize in Practical Physiology:—H. E. Quick and G. Woodforde.

Certificate:—P. L. Guiseppi.

Senior Scholarship in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry:—F. B. Ambler.

Wix Prize:—J. M. Hamill.

Bentley Prize:—F. A. Hepworth.

Sir George Burrows Prize in Pathology:—A. R. Neligan.

Matthews Duncan Prize:—Medal not awarded. First Prize: H. W. Wilson; Second Prize: H. Gibb.

Skynner Prize:—A. R. Neligan.

Kirkes Scholarship and Gold Medal:—C. N. H. Howell.

Brackenbury Surgical Scholarship:—F. J. Faulder.

Brackenbury Medical Scholarship:—C. N. H. Howell.

Lawrence Scholarship and Gold Medal:—A. A. Meaden.

Abstract of Address by SIR WILLIAM CHURCH, Bart., K.C.B., President of the Royal College of Physicians.

First let me express the great pleasure I have in being here among you to-day, and how highly I value the compliment you have paid me. On occasions like this it is most appropriate that one not so intimately acquainted with your work should preside and express an independent opinion on your merits. In any case let me congratulate the prize winners. Their success is, I hope, but a commencement of a professional life which may be equally successful in the future. Nor must I omit those who, although not equally fortunate, have done their best to deserve success.

I should like also to mention the general condition of the Medical School, and the high level it maintains.

The interest of your work repays you for your exertion. Science—and medicine is a science as well as an art—is a hard taskmistress, but repays its followers in many ways. What an incentive to work has not the increase of our knowledge on the causation of disease given us! In medicine as distinct from surgery the progress has not been so striking to the public, but the advance has really been more remarkable. In surgery the advance has been due to the exclusion of mortific influences; in medicine not only the essential causes of diseases have had to be discovered, but the means of combating and counteracting them—a much more complicated and difficult question. The progress made in these directions is most encouraging, and as compared with former times wonderfully rapid. The complexity of medicine now renders it impossible for any man to be equally familiar with every branch of medical science, hence specialism must exist; but I should like to point out what true specialism consists in. The value of a great hospital with a medical school attached to it, as a great educational body, is not recognised by the world at large. The public regard it merely as a place where the suffering poor receive medical aid, and where the doctors and students attached to it have opportunities of receiving technical education. In my opinion it plays a much greater part than this. The medical men of the future receive by the traditions of the place, and the precepts and examples of the staff, an ethical training of the highest value, whilst the sufferers who are admitted to its wards obtain, not infrequently, much more than a cure of bodily ailments; and being brought, perhaps for the first time in their lives, in connection with order, cleanliness, comfort, and kindly encouragement, have their whole nature influenced, and strive afterwards to a higher moral level.

We are all proud of the history of this grand old Hospital. We believe that its future will not be less famous than its past. That this be so depends on you and on the generation of students who will succeed you.

Sir Dyce Duckworth proposed a vote of thanks to Sir William Church in a very appropriate and neatly worded speech. This was seconded by Mr. Walsham, and carried with acclamation. Sir William Church replied briefly, and Mr. Marsh then proposed, and Dr. Hensley seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir Trevor Lawrence for presiding, to which Sir Trevor replied. The company then went into the Square to enjoy the sumptuous tea there provided.

It was a great pleasure to see so many who are interested in the Hospital attending this annual function, and all those who were responsible for the arrangements are to be warmly congratulated on the success which attended their labours.

A Note on the Orthopædic Department of the Hospital.

By W. McADAM ECCLES, M.S., F.R.C.S.

SINCE taking over the conduct of this department from the hands of Mr. Bruce Clarke a number of reflections have been passing through my mind, and I venture to record some of them as a brief note on the orthopædic branch of our Hospital. My recollection goes back to the time when I first made an acquaintance with this department in the year 1889, when I dressed for three months under Mr. Walsham, who then had charge of the work. I remember well considering whether it would be worth while to take out this special dressership, particularly as to do so meant the involvement of a whole afternoon of time which was then very precious, close as it was upon my final "Colleges." But having determined to do so I have never regretted the step. The reasons which finally induced me to enter my name were these among others. First, I was woefully ignorant of the subject; secondly, I realised by my course of reading that the class of cases was such of which it was almost impossible to get a clear—in fact, any satisfactory grasp unless one actually saw and studied the conditions in the living patient. While this statement is undoubtedly true of nearly all clinical study, yet I think it is peculiarly so of orthopædic work. Thirdly, there was to me somewhat of a fascination in this branch of surgery, for the lesions there met with combine so many points of anatomy, physiology, developmental questions, and various lesions of the nervous and other systems that they become intensely interesting. Lastly, and perhaps by no means least, I found on looking at surgical examination papers that deformities constituted not a small part of the problems therein set. Under the able direction of Mr. Walsham my knowledge of the subject, so slight at the commencement, soon deepened, and the study of the cases, especially in groups, became a real pleasure. The experience thus gained stood me in very good stead at the various examinations in surgery, the M.R.C.S., the B.S., the M.S., and the F.R.C.S., for which I subsequently became a candidate.

Further, after qualification I had the advantage of working as a clinical assistant under Mr. Walsham for nearly a year, and during this time added much to my store of facts about the many deformities to which the human body is subject.

Then I had to leave the department, and turn my attention to many another theme, but always there remained a lurking love for the special work of this branch of surgery. I watched with considerable interest the work of Kent Hughes, who so consistently and thoroughly supplemented the foundation so brilliantly laid by his chief, Mr. Walsham,

and which culminated in the production of their joint book, *The Deformities of the Human Foot*. In this volume is also perpetuated the excellent dissections of Codrington, and the valuable photographs of Clindening and Griffiths. It was thus from our own orthopædic department and from the workers in it that there went out to the surgical world a monograph which is destined to become a classic. Then my surgical work took me to the West London Hospital, and here I found that even this, as it was then, comparatively small general hospital had its orthopædic department, placed under the care of that astute observer and old "Bart's" man Mr. C. B. Keetley. It was therefore with some feelings of regret that I felt that my experience in the treatment of deformities was for the time being to come to an abrupt end so far as hospital patients were concerned, and it was only occasionally that one had the chance to follow out the newer operative methods. Still the inclination for this special line of surgery lingered, and on my return to active surgical duties at our own Hospital, it was with no small amount of satisfaction that I was asked by Mr. Bruce Clarke to come again into the old department and look around on the work.

Here I found that there had been no going back from the days that had passed. The number of cases still was large, old "Bart's" men still sent up their orthopædic patients for the excellent treatment meted out to them by this ever-resourceful holder of the office of surgeon-in-charge of the department. There are few who have worked under Mr. Bruce Clarke, as I have had the privilege of doing, who do not know that his ingenuity is such that the sight of a deformity in a human limb is as great an incentive to set about correcting it in the most approved manner, as is the view of a badly built house to an architect.

And now he has resigned, much to the regret of many, and I have been honoured with the appointment to the department in his place, and I feel as it were both a pleasure and a burden in taking up the work. The burden is that I have to follow such splendid workers—Mr. Willett, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Walsham, and Mr. Bruce Clarke, who have gone before, and to whom belongs the credit of having built up and maintained the department at the high level to which they brought it. The pleasure is that, short as the period has been since I was placed in office, I have found the work in full swing, and many ready and willing to aid in its prosecution.

It has been time after time questioned as to whether general hospitals should possess special departments. Some have urged that such special cases as those of deformities should be relegated from the general hospitals to the excellent special ones which have been founded with the particular purpose of adequately dealing with the patients so afflicted. Although these are the days of specialism, a medical man to be fully equipped must at least have some knowledge of every branch of his profession, if only

for the purpose of passing his examinations. We should be sorry to see that a student must perforce go outside the doors of his own medical school in order to attain such knowledge as was requisite to enable him to satisfy the examiners at the finals, and to equip him with that experience and confidence as are necessary for general practice. It is not by this statement to be assumed that the special hospitals are not excellent places for study, for they could not be better; but I venture to think that the study that should be pursued in them should be of the nature of post-graduate work, and that every student should be able to find at his own school such special departments as are of sufficient service to him without his having to go elsewhere. And I further feel sure that it would repay every student to at least attend, if not clerk or dress in each special department. There is to be, I believe, an increasing usefulness in the special departments attached to our Hospital from all points of view, and I think that this has been fully recognised both by the Staff and the Office in the inauguration of the posts of chief assistants and of clinical assistants.

The office of chief assistant, not necessarily one only for each department, has apparently been greatly welcomed, and the names of those who have been elected to fill the posts is a sufficient guarantee that they have been eagerly sought after. But in the case of the orthopædic department I should be pleased to see men coming forward to act as clinical assistants, possibly from the ranks of those who, having dressed for three months in the department, are anxious to see more of the work, and to take a more active share in it than can be obtained merely by an occasional attendance in the department.

I am hopeful, even in our restricted quarters in the present "Surgery," that we may be able, if men will come forward, to group the old cases together, and that under the supervision of the clinical assistants their progress towards recovery or otherwise may be accurately recorded, and the experience thus gained prove of great value to the workers. I am also hopeful that with the advent of the new rooms for the special departments—and the sooner they appear the better—we may have the advantage of the actual testing of muscles, and other electrical methods of examination and diagnosis, carried out in front of the class, and at the time of the first visit of the patient. I am further very desirous of continuing the excellent practice brought in by my predecessors in office of photographing all the more important cases, and of thus collecting a series of clinical pictures which cannot fail to be of value.

I should much like to see at once one man who would act as a clinical assistant, and who would be willing to undertake the photographing of such cases; and possibly it might be that each three months a man might be found who would be prepared to undertake such work.

And further, there is much room for an increased amount of skiagraphy, for in this method of examination there lies

an important corrective of many statements which have become so ingrained by use that it is difficult to believe that they are in reality false.

My final note is to ask that there may be extended to me in the work of this important department the cordial co-operation of many, a co-operation which has obtained in the past, and which has led to the deserved success of the department, and of the diffusion of the knowledge gained from it throughout the world.

Compulsory Re-vaccination in Adolescence.

By J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D.,

Late Assistant Medical Officer in the Smallpox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

THERE is a tendency in dealing with vaccination to gauge its protective power by the earliest age at which vaccinated individuals become liable to smallpox. The Royal Commission, in their final report, fixed the period of highest protection at ten years, and further recommended that the operation should be repeated at intervals.* Many advocates of vaccination are not content with the period of ten years thus appointed, but, in their eagerness to know the worst and best of vaccination and the truth, make it their business to obtain from reliable sources the lowest age at which smallpox has occurred in a vaccinated child. Now such persons either inquire from idleness or from a desire to make deductions from the information that is given them. The first supposition would be a gross injustice, and the second may be taken to be the motive of the great majority of those who interest themselves in these matters. On learning that at the age of ten vaccination has been known to fail, that in an epidemic some fifteen or twenty cases of smallpox have occurred in children under five years, they presumably apply the knowledge they have gained to the whole question of vaccination.

The obvious deduction is that if vaccination begins to fail at ten years, or even earlier, and if, after this age, "the efficacy of vaccination to protect against attack rapidly diminishes,"* the number of immune persons after the age of twenty must be small. Although this is probably not the case, the fallacy of this reasoning is unimportant when compared with the fallacy contained in the further deduction that the number of immune persons is insufficient to account for the reduction in the smallpox mortality in the latter half of the last century.

The assumption here is that the mortality from smallpox should vary inversely with the number of immune persons, that in London the number of immune persons should be seven times greater at the present day than in the eighteenth

century, and in Germany twenty times greater in recent times than in the period before the introduction of re-vaccination.

A knowledge of the relations between smallpox and vaccination shows such a state of things to be an impossibility, and so it comes about that doubts are cast on the claims of vaccination in England, and re-vaccination in Germany, to have been the chief causes of the reduced smallpox mortalities in these countries.

The fallacy lies in the fact that the mortality from smallpox does not vary inversely with the number of immune persons, but rather varies inversely with some power of that number.

In compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination a State is not concerned in issuing guarantees of immunity to individuals up to a stated age, or in the avoidance of the scandal of smallpox in vaccinated children of tender years, but rather with the reduction to the lowest figure of the number of possible centres of infection.

It cannot be too much emphasised that the extraordinary diminution in the mortality from smallpox in the last century has been due, not so much to the protection of a majority of the population, as to the absolute immunity of a minority, probably made up from persons at all periods of life, who are continually standing in the way of smallpox infection and compelling it to travel by long and circuitous routes before alighting, scattered and diluted, on patches of soil in which it can take root and flourish.

Again, a person saved from smallpox by vaccination should not, so to speak, be counted as one, but rather should be represented by a figure standing for himself and all those whom he would have infected had he been overtaken by the disease. It is this process of the multiplication of the benefits of vaccination which has reduced the smallpox mortality in England out of all proportion to the protective power of infantile vaccination, and which makes it reasonable to anticipate with confidence that if re-vaccination in adolescence were added to infantile vaccination smallpox would disappear—as indeed it has disappeared in Germany.

There is little doubt that the recommendation of the Royal Commission that vaccination should be *frequently* repeated dealt a severe blow to the cause of compulsory re-vaccination during school life. In a country which has infantile vaccination only, and is consequently liable to smallpox epidemics, it is essential that individuals who value their lives should be vaccinated repeatedly, and the spasmodic outlay of large sums of money in indiscriminate re-vaccination in the teeth of epidemics cannot be avoided.

In a community like that of Germany repeated vaccination is unnecessary, not because certain individuals, re-vaccinated in their youth, do not become liable to smallpox at the age of thirty years, but because under a law of compulsory re-vaccination such people would be surrounded by

* Final Report of the Royal Commission, p. 99.

a wall of protected persons through which infection could not penetrate.


These are the broad principles of State re-vaccination. They cannot be arrived at by the consideration of individual cases, neither can they be applied indiscriminately to the community and to the individual alike. Under all systems the re-vaccinated man actually exposed to smallpox will be vaccinated again, disregarding all rules concerning periods of highest protection and quality of scars, and realising that measures adopted for the greatest good of the community cannot always be applied with the greatest advantage to individuals who find themselves in exceptional circumstances.

The published statistics of vaccination and re-vaccination, looked at from the point of view which I have attempted to indicate, afford solid grounds for the confident recommendation of one compulsory re-vaccination in adolescence as a measure which would ensure the stamping out of smallpox in any country where re-vaccination has hitherto been voluntary.

If smallpox in England were reduced to the position it now occupies in Germany by the institution of compulsory re-vaccination, it is unnecessary to point out that the enormous expense entailed by the provision and compulsion of a second vaccination would be met by an adequate return in the diminution in the costs of the maintenance of smallpox hospitals and in the absence of the dislocation of trade which has always followed in the wake of smallpox epidemics.

Live-birth and Still-birth.

By STANLEY B. ATKINSON, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

“ AS the child born alive?” is a question in obstetrical jurisprudence which is of importance on at least two classes of occasions, viz. where the lifeless body of a neonate child is found either hidden from or exposed to public view; and where a question of succession arises, the settlement of which depends upon the birth of a deceased heir. The former case may be the ground for a prosecution, the latter for a civil action. In both a conditional legal presumption has to be rebutted. The law presumes that every child is still-born; life after birth must be substantiated by “the lantern of justice,” evidence. In criminal cases the accused desires to sustain a presumption which is entirely in her favour; while in civil actions the plaintiff's chief aim is to rebut a presumption so unfavourable to his claim.

1. The finding of a lifeless infant may lead to a prosecution on the charge of neonaticide (infanticide) if live-birth and foul play are suspected; failing proofs of these suspi-

cions, a charge of concealing the live- or still-birth of the child may be proceeded with. In the former case the capital question for decision is, Is the child stillborn or deceased? and if deceased, how and when did it die? The prosecution must maintain the burden of positive proof of live-birth, and this thesis will be more easily upheld the longer the child has lived. During the first fortnight of its extra-uterine existence the child remains “neonate.” During the first few days it may be difficult by *post-mortem* examination to establish proof of a separate and *post-partum* vitality. After several days of life the vital tokens are manifold—the inflated lungs, the cicatrised funicular stump, the contents of the stomach and bowels, and indirectly the vestments used may all indicate vitality in one whose actual *ante-mortem* movements and cries were not witnessed by a third person. But if it died while being introduced to the world, or very speedily after such introduction, great difficulties arise in establishing proofs of its live-birth. The infant may have lived and moved and had its separate being, yet the direct evidence of impartial “ocular demonstration” may be wanting; then must the presumption of still-birth be rebutted, if at all, mainly by purely circumstantial evidence: e.g. anatomically the lifeless body may display no abnormality and exhibit no mortal sign; on the other hand, “no one flogs a dead horse,” and signs of violence, extensive in distribution and degree, may be manifest on the body—these are hardly compatible with *post-mortem* infliction unless the mutilation results from instrumental manipulation in a difficult labour, and here the presence of a recognised obstetrician would explain the condition. The funis may be snapped, cut, or possibly also tied; in each case evident jets of blood, on the body or elsewhere, would indicate an active proximal pulsometer. Again, in cases of neonaticide it may be remarkable that no preparations are made to welcome and to succour the new comer (e.g. provision of the layette in the story of *Effie Deans*; cf. *R. v. Hiley*). It is admittedly impossible in many cases to conclude from the circumstantial evidence whether the child was live-born or stillborn. Before charging the mother with felonious homicide her mental and physical condition and position must be estimated. She is usually a single primigravida, who during the preceding half-year has cunningly concealed her pregnancy to the best of her ability (an offence *per se* in Scots law), and has fearfully awaited a secret, solitary, unaided delivery. The premonitions and occurrence of labour, a new and terrible experience to her, lead to often witless rather than wilful conduct on her part. She may from ignorance, inability, or neglect omit an essential first-aid to her child, or commit a rash or even malicious act in as frantic as inexperienced attempts at self-delivery or self-protection. Consequently in maintaining the concealment of her pitiable plight, even without personal malice toward the infant, she may stifle as well her terrified maternal instinct

as the continuance of the shrill pipings which would announce to the world at once her private shame and the lively birth of her hapless babe. Little knows and careless is she of the learned disputes among medical jurists as to whether her child was technically live-born before it was thus silenced,—whether, in fact, it had a *separate existence after its complete extrusion from the body*.

This question she may first hear discussed in the Coroner's Court if she cares to attend the inquest on her child, where, historically, the local *venue* of the jurymen allowed them to appear as witnesses to the personal character of the accused rather than as now, unbiassed judges of incriminating facts adduced. The coroner, forbidden a verdict of "non-proven," in the absence of a confession or direct evidence, will usually decide for still-birth if no obvious signs point to the establishment of respiration in the child; though it is admitted children have "expired" without previous inspiration. The mother is so excused of felony and the case is stopped, or she may be charged with the misdemeanour (often, it is said, consequent on precipitate labour) of concealment of the child's birth, followed, as is the rule, by secret disposal of its dead body. The more lenient courses are commonly adopted, for "human nature is the same in all professions."

When it is remembered what medical attention is demanded by many multiparæ, there can be small wonder that some inexperienced and unwilling mothers, under modern conditions, lose their offspring when unaided and alone. An extreme example is recorded by Hofmann. A young wife, seated on the bottom of a market cart, was suddenly delivered, the membranes wrapping the child in a complete caul. She was quite ignorant of the natal event, and her abstentions led to the child's death; she was acquitted.

2. Civil actions involving the refutation of the presumption of still-birth are rare, and usually arise some years after the facts in dispute occurred. The evidence is thus vague, and may only be obtainable from a now ancient midwife, or from the case-books of the deceased accoucheur (who has not ordered such documents to be destroyed at his death). Positive evidence of live-birth must be furnished by the plaintiff, and collateral facts may be largely depended upon, *e.g.* the means used for resuscitation may be recalled, canonical baptism may have been administered, a certificate of still-birth or death may be produced. The case which occasionally arises is a *jus mariti*, where a widower may become life tenant of his wife's estates, conditional upon a child being born alive during her lifetime; the duration of the child's life is immaterial, and very slight tokens of vitality have been allowed; the husband is known as a tenant by the courtesy of England. Several cases "affecting the venter" may depend upon live-birth. The *possessio fratris* is now obsolete. In a will

"dies leaving no issue" was construed "dies having had no issue."

If we desire strict medico-legal definitions of such terms as birth, live-birth, child, neonate, we must refer to the recorded cases upon which most of the preceding remarks have been based. Such definitions are eminently desirable for registration, civil, and criminal purposes. Judges have repeatedly formulated their views on these questions for the benefit of grand and petty juries, and royal and other commissioners have several times issued reports upon cognate subjects; in tracing the historical development of the current legal views there appears to be dawning on the forensic horizon a more accurate knowledge of the physics and physiology of "the hidden world of the womb," and notably of the hæmostatic relations of the foetal and maternal circulations. The definition of a child as "a reasonable creature in being and under the King's peace" is strictly adhered to in considering the rights appurtenant to the live-born.

Notes.

WE have much pleasure in congratulating Mr. Howard Marsh and the University of Cambridge on the appointment of the new Professor of Surgery. The chair has been unoccupied since the death of Sir George Humphrey, and we believe there was a party in Cambridge who wished to abolish it altogether. We think this would have been a mistake, as it seems only right that surgery should have an official head in the University. It is most fitting that Sir George Humphrey's successor should have been found amongst the alumni of his old school, and we feel confident that no better man could have been chosen to carry on the traditions and methods of that great teacher of surgery.

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MR. L. B. RAWLING has been appointed one of the four Hunterian Professors for the year. His lecture on "Fractures of the Skull" will be delivered late in February or early in March.

* * *

It is with sincere regret that we announce the sudden death of Mr. P. F. Madden, who for so many years has been our Librarian. Mr. Madden's connection with the Hospital began twenty-eight years ago. At first he held the post of Medical Theatre Attendant, and for the last twenty-four years he had been in the Library, where his presence in the chair was so familiar and so constant that he seemed to have become almost a necessary part of our constitution. He fulfilled the many duties of his post with

punctuality and diligence, and his penetrating Hush! was calculated to strike terror into the heart of the most inveterate conversationalist. He had a good memory for faces, and much enjoyed a conversation with any old Bart's man who was visiting the Hospital. He was an ardent Freemason, and was most assiduous in his attendances at the Rahere Lodge. During the last few years his health had been obviously declining, but the end came very suddenly and unexpectedly. We feel sure that we are expressing the sentiments of all Bart's men when we offer our sincerest sympathy to his family in their loss, while we recognise that the Hospital has lost an old and faithful servant.

Amalgamated Clubs.

CRICKET CLUB.

ST. BART'S v. DUNSTABLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This match took place on Saturday, June 27th, and ended in a win for the School by 23 runs.

SCORES.

ST. BART'S.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
W. B. Griffin, b Brown 26	
L. V. Thurston, st Apthorp, b Brown 4	st Thring, b Hyne 7
H. E. G. Boyle, b Brown ... 15	c Allport, b Young 17
J. F. Gaskell, b Walker 2	
C. J. Armstrong-Dash, c Walker, b Brown 16	
G. F. Page, st Apthorp, b Brown 2	b Hyne 42
R. M. Ranking, b Thring ... 12	c Apthorp, b Brown 3
F. E. Wilkins, b Walker ... 5	not out 4
A. J. Symes, c Allport, b Thring 11	b Gaskell 19
H. Rimmington, b Walker... 4	
N. Walker, not out 0	c Leaver, b Hyne 0
Extras 4	Extras 16
Total 101	Total (for 6 wks.) 98

DUNSTABLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

L. C. R. Thring, b Page..... 9	W. F. Brown, c Thurston, b Boyle 10
C. W. Young, c Armstrong-Dash, b Page 13	R. H. Walker, l-b-w, b Griffin 0
W. M. Hyne, c Symes, b Gaskell 1	H. J. Allport, b Griffin 4
E. E. Apthorp, c Boyle, b Page 1	J. M. Gaskell, run out 25
C. D. Leaver, c Walker, b Boyle 48	H. E. Butler, b Boyle 4
	E. A. Stachle, not out 6
	Extras 5
	Total 124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Boyle	9	1	34	3
Page.....	12	2	44	3
Griffin	4	0	19	2
Gaskell	6	0	23	1

ST. BART'S v. GUY'S.

The above teams met in the semi-final round of the cup ties on Monday, June 29th, at Hale End. Guy's wop the toss and batted first on a good wicket, totalling 344 for 8 wickets. When Bart's went in to bat the wicket started crumbling. Bart's scored 126 in 3½ hours, and were very unfortunate in not making a draw, as only five minutes of play were left when the last wicket fell. C. J. Armstrong-Dash played a very patient game for the losers.

SCORES.

Guy's.	ST. BART'S.
H. Barber, c Griffin, b Eckstein 134	K. S. Singh, b Morgan 16
F. Morres, c Hill, b Page ... 85	L. V. Thurston, run out 22
H. Langdale, b Eckstein 52	P. R. Parkinson, b Wyatt ... 22
A. B. O'Brien, not out 18	W. B. Griffin, l-b-w, b Wyatt 2
H. D. Wyatt, c Parkinson, b Davies 13	W. S. Nealor, c Wyatt, b Davies 13
R. Willam, c Griffin, b Page 3	C. Armstrong-Dash, c Wyatt, b Foster 17
E. Morgan, b Eckstein 7	H. B. Hill, b O'Brien 5
L. G. Davies, b Page 9	J. Eckstein, l-b-w, b O'Brien 6
E. A. Collins, b Page 24	G. F. Page, b O'Brien 9
A. L. Foster } did not bat.	J. F. Gaskell, not out 0
M. G. Louissou } did not bat.	A. J. Symes, b O'Brien 0
Extras 11	Extras 14
Total (8 wks.) 344	Total 126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Page.....	24	1	121	4
Eckstein	16	1	60	3
Griffin	16	1	68	1
Parkinson	11	2	31	0
Gaskell	8	0	50	0
Hill	1	0	1	0

ST. BART'S v. R.I.E.C.

This match took place at Cooper's Hill on Saturday, July 4th, and ended in a win for the Hospital by 40 runs. For Bart's P. R. Parkinson played an excellent innings of 122.

SCORES.

R.I.E.C.	ST. BART'S.
C. E. Colbeck, c Symes, b Griffin 43	W. B. Griffin, b De Smidt... 3
L. E. Becher, run out 25	P. R. Parkinson, st Mercer, b De Smidt 122
H. Nicholson, c Page, b Griffin 20	C. J. Armstrong-Dash, c Browne, b De Smidt 0
W. Sidebottom, c Griffin, b Page 10	R. H. Irani, b De Smidt..... 9
F. H. Heymann, b Griffin ... 0	L. L. Phillips, b Briggs 30
A. P. Manning, c Irani, b Page 3	G. F. Page, b De Smidt 20
F. M. Browne, not out 41	A. J. Symes, l-b-w, b De Smidt 0
F. P. De Smidt, c and b Griffin 1	C. H. Cross, l-b-w, b Sidebottom 1
R. Kirkpatrick, c Whitby, b Griffin 2	H. Rimmington, st Mercer, b De Smidt 16
D. H. Mercer, c Cross, b Parkinson 10	F. Whitby, b De Smidt 0
A. Briggs, c Phillips, b Parkinson 10	B. W. Cherrett, not out 4
Extras 10	
Total 175	Extras 10
	Total 215

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Griffin	12	0	55	5
Page	17	2	48	2
Parkinson	16	1	52	2
Armstrong-Dash ...	2	0	10	0

BART'S v. LONDON COUNTY C.C.

The above match took place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, July 15th, and ended in a draw in our favour. The Hospital batted first on a good fast wicket, and obtained 265 for nine wickets. W. B. Griffin scored his first century for the Hospital in magnificent form, without giving a single chance; his 127 included ten fours. P. R. Parkinson and W. S. Nealor also batted well for 50 and 39 respectively.

SCORES.

ST. BART'S.		LONDON COUNTY C.C.	
L. V. Thurston, b Tapp	22	P. G. Gale, not out	50
W. B. Griffin, not out	127	L. O. S. Poidevin, c Symes, b Page	43
P. R. Parkinson, c Murch, b Greenway	50	T. A. Tapp, c Thurston, b Page	1
W. S. Nealor, b Gale	39	S. Webber, b Parkinson	1
C. Armstrong-Dash, b Gale	0	A. Worley, c Symes, b Page	6
H. E. G. Boyle, b Gale	0	C. C. Fink, b Parkinson	5
L. L. Phillips, b Gale	0	Beachcroft, c Page, b Boyle	13
B. Keats, c and b Gale	5	J. W. Gunn, not out	5
G. F. Page, st Murch, b Gale	3	Greenway } did not bat.	
G. H. Adam, b Tapp	6	Murch } did not bat.	
A. J. Symes did not bat.		Penfold }	
Extras	13	Extras	17
Total (for 9 wkts.) ...	256	Total (for 6 wkts.) ...	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Page	16	5	28	3
Parkinson	18	1	59	2
Boyle	2	0	9	1
Griffin	3	0	8	0
Adam	1	0	5	0
Nealor	1	0	2	0
Phillips	1	0	1	0

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of innings.	Not out.	Highest score.	Total runs.	Average.
P. R. Parkinson	6	0	122	324	54
W. B. Griffin	11	2	127*	306	34
C. A. Anderson	3	0	57	81	27
K. S. Singh	5	0	43	103	20.6
W. S. Nealor	11	0	50	182	16.5
G. F. Page	13	1	42	164	13.6
C. J. Armstrong-Dash	7	0	38	95	13.5
L. L. Phillips	9	1	30	106	13.2
J. F. Gaskell	8	2	29*	65	10.8
H. E. G. Boyle	4	0	19	41	10.2
H. Rimmington	5	1	16	34	8.5
A. J. Symes	12	2	19*	69	6.9
L. V. Thurston	9	0	24	56	6.2
C. Elliott	4	0	13	25	6.2
J. Eckstein	6	0	10	27	4.5
B. Keats	4	0	5	13	3.2

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
H. E. G. Boyle	16	1	63	5	12.6
J. Eckstein	58	10	216	16	13.5
G. F. Page	186	34	598	35	16.8
J. F. Gaskell	93	1	384	20	19.2
W. B. Griffin	130	7	517	23	22.4
P. R. Parkinson	55	4	183	7	26.1

Also bowled.

J. A. Renshaw	13	1	40	3	13.3
G. H. Adam	15	1	55	3	18.3

ST. BART'S v. EMPLOYÉS C.C.

Played at Winchmore Hill on Saturday, July 18th, between the Hospital XI (second) and the Employés Cricket Club, the employés batting first.

SCORES.

EMPLOYÉS.		ST. BART'S.	
J. Stuchbury, b Wilson	0	W. B. Griffin, b Herbert	89
H. Stuchbury, c Kendrew, b Thurston	60	L. V. Thurston, b Stuchbury	41
W. Day, c Wilson, b Thurston	13	C. F. Fernie, b Stuchbury	5
W. G. Herbert, b Thurston	15	Mr. Wilson, c Stuchbury, b Le Brocq	18
M. Le Brocq, run out	21	J. Kendrew, c Sheppard, b Herbert	0
F. Sheppard, b Thurston	0	F. Whitby, c Tutton, b Herbert	0
W. Tutton, b Dean	3	B. W. Cherrett, c Stuchbury, b Herbert	9
W. Peat, b Griffin	16	N. H. Walker, b Tutton	9
W. M. Evans, b Griffin	8	N. M. Wilson, st, b Herbert	6
W. Harris, b Griffin	4	J. Foster, not out	5
A. Stow, b Griffin	0	C. Dean, b Herbert	0
F. Stuchbury, not out	1	J. M. Smith, absent.	
Leg-byes 20, wide ball 1, no ball 1	22	Byes 9, wide balls 1	10
Total	166	Total	192

Review.

MANUAL OF MEDICINE. By THOMAS KIRKPATRICK MONRO. (Published by Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 15s.)

The increasing complexity of modern medicine, and the rapid accumulation of fresh facts which the student is required to learn, have considerably altered the general plan of the modern text-book of medicine as compared with those written by an earlier generation. To reduce the mass of material within a limit that allows of the whole being read in a reasonable time necessitates the sternest self-denial on the part of the author in the matter of those clinical pictures of patients suffering from various diseases which writers like Sir Thomas Watson or Dr. Matthews Duncan drew so admirably. Discussion of points in pathology and treatment which are still *sub judice* must also be cut down as far as possible, and the author's attention concentrated on reproducing as accurately as possible the accepted principles and facts of medicine of the moment. The result is apt to be rather a colourless performance, which is very easy to read and very difficult to retain. Of

such text-books the one before us is a very good example. Dr. Monro has succeeded in condensing his material within very reasonable limits, and, though this has been accomplished at the cost of treating several conditions at a quite inadequate length, the result on the whole is a very clear and concise epitome of modern teaching. He has succeeded in avoiding the evil of overloading the student by a mass of detail by several sections in which he takes a broad view of the subject with which he deals. Thus, before describing the details of the various infectious fevers, there is an excellent account of the phenomenon of the pyrexial state in general, with an account of the pathology of disturbed heat production. Again, there is a very valuable section dealing with the manifestations of cardiac disease apart from the symptoms of the particular effects of the various valvular lesions. The sections on the anatomy of the vascular, respiratory, and nervous systems are very well done, and form an excellent introduction to the study of the disturbances caused by diseases in these parts; whilst the general review of the symptoms resulting from lesions of the central nervous system will enable the student to work out for himself the commoner manifestations of diseases of the brain and cord.

In dealing with diseases of the arteries we notice with regret that Dr. Monro uses the terms "arterio-sclerosis" and "atheroma" as synonymous, and that his account of vascular degenerations is confused and meagre in comparison with the importance of the subject. On the other hand, the account of the signs and symptoms of aortic aneurysm is admirably full and clear. In the same way it is to be regretted that in the excellent description of pulmonary tuberculosis "hæmorrhagic phthisis" should be spoken of as a distinct variety. Such unevenness of treatment is, we suppose, inevitable in a text-book written by one author. There are several examples in this work. But, as we said above, in spite of a few faults, this book seems to us to be a very good example of the modern text-book, and as such will be likely to be of value to students.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.

SQUINT: ITS CAUSES, PATHOLOGY, AND TREATMENT.

SIR,—In the notice of my book on "Squint" in your last issue the suggestion is made that the "amblyoscope" should have polished metal reflectors. I have one which was made for me in 1895 with polished steel reflectors. But the cost of these (£2 the pair) was too great. Many of the instruments were therefore made with ordinary glass mirrors, which certainly did cause some blurring of images

owing to double reflection. Hawes of Leadenhall Street, Marconi of Vienna, Givoux of Paris, Meyvowitz of New York, Wall and Ochs of Philadelphia, and some other firms now make the mirrors of my "amblyoscope" of the very thin glass used in making ophthalmoscopes. This answers perfectly.

The reviewer justly takes exception to the careless wording of a sentence on p. 57. Instead of "esophoria" I should of course have said "a muscular tendency to abnormal static convergence."

Yours faithfully,

CLAUD WORTH.

HARLEY STREET, W.

WE have received letters from three gentlemen complaining that notices of the last Decennial Dinner were not sent to them, and implying that this was probably the reason of the smallness of the attendance. We have referred these complaints to the Secretaries of the Decennial Club, who have informed us that notices were sent to all the members, so that the non-delivery of these letters must be referred to the negligence of the Post Office. We feel confident that Dr. Drysdale and Mr. Waring did all in their power to ensure a good attendance, and that the cause of the paucity of the number present must be looked for elsewhere.—ED.

Appointments.

GIBSON, W. R., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed Chief Medical Officer to the Madras Railway Company.

* * *

RAWLING, L. B., appointed Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy.

* * *

TALBOT, EUSTACE, M.B., M.R.C.P., appointed Junior Medical Officer to the Sun Life Insurance Office.

New Addresses.

BRIGGS, J. A. O., Forest Side, Noel Street, Nottingham.

DIXON, F. J., Heatherlea, 131, Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich.

HEWER, E. S. E., 6, Church Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

HUGO, J. H., Sirdarpore (*via* Mhow), Central India.

THOMAS, A. E., Whittlesea, Cape Colony.

WOOD, J. H., Leyburn, R.S.O., Yorkshire.